TEXAS AS IT IS.

ON THE FRONTIER.

THE "QUEEN CITY OF THE PRAIRIES"-A PICTUR-ESQUE MIXTURE OF FRONTIER POPULATION-CHEAP RICH LANDS AND PLENTY OF ELBOW-ROOM.

trom a special correspondent of the tribune. I Fort Worth, Texas.—"The Queen City of the Prairies" is what the enthusiastic inhabitants call this outpost of civilization. It is not a city and is not at all queenly, but one must not be too particular about terms in Texas, and a little exuberance in a new country is always pardonable. Imagine a huddle of cheap little pine houses on a hill surrounding a towering court-house, a big hotel and a few brick blocks; broad black streets, without side- A tour in Northern Texas, lasting about two weeks walks, stretching out to the fenceless prairies; a general appearance of crudity, rawness and mushroom growth; in the streets a bustling population of energetic men, carcless of dress, unshaven of face and reckless of looks-teamsters, cow-boys, frontier farmers, gamblers, desperadoes, Jewish Phopkeepers, adventurers of every sort, sturdy immigrants looking for a location; -over it all the bright blue Texas sky, and you have a picture of Fort Worth. To a stranger the best thing about the place is the view from the top of the courthouse, over miles and miles of rolling prairies, dotted here and there with isolated farms, and sprinkled with herds of car le feeding on the yellow-brown Winter-cure, grass, To a newspaper man gathering information about Texas, the town is specially interesting as the most distinctively frontier settlement reached by rail, the present terminus of the Texas Pacific Road, the point of departure for the wagon trains that go out to all the new Northwestern counties, and the rendezvous of the stock-raisers who pasture their cattle on the vast vacant territory that stretches away for two or three hundred miles westward. When the railroad reached here five years ago, the place, then an insignificant border hamlet, took a prodigious start and grew up to a population of about ten thousand souls with amazing rapidity. Now it is at a standstill, and when another section of the road now building is opened thirty miles to the next settlement, it will undoubtedly decline. There will remain, however, a prosperous town which will improve with the development of the surrounding country. The less of two or three thousand inhabit tants of the type that keep on the frontiers of civilization will improve the place in a moral point of view, and if they take with them their little shanty dwellings or sell them for kindling-wood, the loss will not be serious.

LIVING IN CLOSE QUARTERS.

No money is wasted on dwellings here. Most of the people seem to be camping rather than living. The boxes they inhabit can hardly be called houses. A dwelling with two rooms is thought quite comfortable; one with three is luxurious, and one with four aristocratic. Little one-story buildings put out big signs announcing " Private Boarding." but you would look in vain for any privacy, there being usually three beds in the parlor and two in the dining-room, while the wash-basin, towel and comb for all the boarders are conveniently placed in the front porch. Saloous are surprisingly numerous-there must be one to every ten adult male inhabitants-and there is a low theatre of the vile variety type; but on the respectable side of the account must be placed a bright little daily newspaper, a street-railroad a mile long, two or three churches and a number of substantial banks and

dilapidation. The plaster has fallen off the ceiling of the court-room and litters the stairs and the halls below. Around the tables of the lawyers and the chair of the Judge is a thick stratum of whittlings, tobacco quids and plaster, and everywhere about the building are heaps of dirt and rubbish. I called on the County Treasurer, and found that official engaged in adding to the accumulation of tobacco juice around the legs of the stove. A slovas the finest and most convenient building of the sort in Texas, and he seemed wholly oblivious to

its shabby and filthy condition. THE TEXAS COW-BOY.

cerve the cow-boy, that peculiar product of wild of the prisoner. He said he did know "Harry" Hope, frontier life. He comes here from his home on the plains to spend his money at the saloons, swagger in the streets, buy himself a new sombrero with silver cord and binding of bright-colored braid, and make merry with the painted sirens of the variety theatre. Full of strange oaths, free with his cash and his revolver, boisterous, lawless, but not bad-hearted, the cow-boy is a character sui generis. He is apt to make himself obnoxious in a crowded town, but seen on his native heath, cantering over the plains on his swift mustang, swinging his lariat and shouting his whoop and halloo to the fleeing steers, he is a picturesque spectacle. He lives in a but or a tent, sleeps in Summer rolled in his blanket in the open air, is in the saddle from morning to night, settles his quarrels with his six-shooter, looks upon killing as a venal offence, and on cattle-stealing as a capital crime, and is altogether the most free and independent fellow to be found in this peculiarly free and independent

From Dallas to Fort Worth the railroad traverses an open country of level plains and rolling prairies, with the exception of a strip of ten miles of oak forest called the First Cross Timbers. There are a few little villages, and a good deal of farming is done in patches here and there, cotton being the main crop, but corn and wheat being raised to a considerable extent. The soil is a brown loam, and looks better than the black, waxy soil of the country south of Dallas. Everywhere one sees plenty of room for more people. According to the best information I can get, the fertile country extends fully 150 miles west of here, interrupted, however, by the broad belt of the Second Cross Timbers. Timber is found in occasional small groves of "black jack," but lumber for feneing and houses is brought by rail from the pineries in East-ern Texas, and wagoned from Fort Worthto its des-tination. Streams are much more numerous than in the black prairie region, and the rolling lands are better adapted to grain raising. Very few negroes hetter adapted to grant the State, the farm work are seen in this part of the State, the farm work seing done by the white owners of the land. being done by the white owners of the land. When society becomes settled and stable, it will have Western rather than Southern characteristics, for a population of industrious white farmers with a large admixture of Northern people will eventually outgrow Southern people will eventually outgrow Southern people arities, most of which are the product ognego labor and white laziness. Northern farmer, who want to settle in Texas could not well do better than to strike out into the new country west oghere, and buy land where the ratifoud will be sure to come to them in the course of a few years. Good land can be had for from 50 cents to \$2 an acre, and the settler who has the means to buy Good land can be had for from 50 cents to \$2 an acre, and the settler who has the means to buy stock and utensils, build a house, and live for a year while making crops, cannot fail to do well, and in the end the increase in the value of his land will make him independent. The same kind of farming that succeeds in Iowa and Kansas will succeed here-raising a variety of crops and keeping cattle, sheep and hogs. Cotton-planting alone is not profitable, and no Northern man should attempt it, save on a small scale is connection with other crops.

be to come directly from St. Louis to Fort Worth, a LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. journey of about forty hours, which can be made in a Pullman car without change. At this place a vehicle should be taken, and a trip of fifty or a hundred miles made through the country west of here. Returning, a stop should be made at Dallas, and then the traveller would do well to go northward to Sherman, explore the land in that vicinity for a few days, and return home by way of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which passes through the Indian Territory. The two rival lines from St. Louis to Texasone by way of Little Rock and Texarkana, and the other by the Indian Territory-make the same time and are equally comfortable, and a tourist will naturally go by one and come back by the other. From St. Louis to Fort Worth the fare is about \$35. and taking in half a dozen of the best new agricultural counties, with St. Louis as a point of departure, would cost about \$150. By travelling secondclass and stopping at cheap hotels the cost could be reduced to \$100 or even less. The

could be reduced to \$100 or even less. The Spring is a good time to take a preliminary look a the country, but for beginning life on a new farm the Fall is the best season. The new settler here wants three or four months to put up his house, fence two or three fields and get things in shape before the February ploughing begins.

The development of Texas is retarded to a serious extent by a bad homestead exemption law, which works to destroy individual credit, to make the collection of debts difficult, and to prevent capital from seeking investment on real estate security. The law is a gross offence against commercial morality and common honesty. It permits every head of a family to hold 200 acres of land or a lot in any town or city originally costing not over \$5,000 with all the improvements that may be put on it, absolutely free from liability for debt. The owner cannot waive this exemption or moriging his homestead, however much he may desire to do so. His homestead lot in a city may have upon it buildings worth a hundred thousans dollars and be absolutely valueless as security for a loan. Advantage is taken of the law to perpetrate gross frauds upon creditors. For instance, a man in Austin owning a house and lot bought a building site and creeted a business block, horrowing \$40,000 for the purpose and mortgaging the block. Afterward his house burned lown, and he moved his family into the block. When his debt fell due he refused to pay, and claimed that the block had become his homestead and was exempt from seizure and sale. The case went up to the Supreme Court, and a decision was given in favor of the debtor.

E. V. S. favor of the debtor.

ACCUSED OF GRAVE CRIMES.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST IN COURT. A SPECTATOR AT THE HOPE TRIAL MADE PRISONER AND TAKEN TO THE FIFTEENTH PRECINCT STA-

There was, among the spectators in the General Sessions Court-room yesterday afternoon, while the trial of John Hope, the Manhattan Bank burglar, was in progress, a large and powerfullybuilt man who seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings. While his attention was directed closely upon the witness who was testifying, Police Sergeant Meecham, of the Central Station, and Detective Dolan, of the Fourteenth Precinct, both of whom have been working with Captain Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for some days past, approached the spectator quietly one on each side, and before he realized their purpose he was seeurely handcuffed. The capture was made so quickly that only those in the immediate vicinity knew anything about it.

The prisoner made no outery and attempted no Station and thence to Jefferson Market Police Court, Independent papers are speaking out, and leading where, after a whispered conversation with Captain

bank into Court to aid in evidence. The prosecution

Edward Schell testified that he had been co with the bank for seventeen years. On October 7, 1878, he assisted in counting the securities of the institution. of the inside safe of the bank. He alone had the combination of the lock of this compart-There were then nearly \$3,000,000 in these enly bed and a pile of wood occupied a large part of the office. The treasurer praised the court-house them. All the others were left there. Officer Warren, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that at 5:45 on San day morning, October 27, 1878, at Croshy and Bleeckercorner; the prisoner said he was waiting for a cur. Officer Warren was questioned as to his knowing a brother

> Thomas Thomas, the milkman, then testified that on the morning of the day when the bank was robbed h went to the door of the bank building where Werekle, the janitor, irved, and a men came out and told him the family was in the country. When cross-questioned, the witness said that the man addressed nim from the bank door and not from the janitor's door. That was a storm loor nearer Broadway, and he only saw the hand of the siceves. He judged that some one was in the junitor's place, and he waised toward the door to talk with him.

> Officer Edward Giggs, of the Fifteenth Precinct, testified that he was genig to chinch on the morning of October 27, about 7 o'clock; as he passed through Bleecker st. Jon the south side, oppositeine bank, he saw a man come from the door of the bank out on the side-walk and make some; remark to the milknan and then return to the bong. There was also a colored girl on the north side of the street. He identified the prisoner, John Hope, as the man he saw come from the bank. He next saw those of February 10 at the Fifteenth Precinct Poince Station. The next witness was James H. Junnings, of Eniston Spa. N. Y., who testified that at the time of the Manhattan Bank burglary, he was employed in the St. Charles Hotel, adjoining the bank, as porter. It was he who saw a man in the affect lending up to Bondest, between 6:30 and 6:40 a. m. The miss asked him a question. This man was Hope, the pris-

asked him a question. This man was Hope, the prisoner.

After a recess Jennings was recalled and the direct examination concluded. Upon crossexxmination the witness stated that in April he met Cinq-Mars, a private detective, in Bieccker-st., near Mercer, who wanted him to get pay from the bank officers for what he had done about the robbery. On the night after the robbery he told Cinq-Mars about the man, and was advised to say nothing about the fact and a meeting would be arranged with Captain Keely. Unq-Mars told him he though they both should be paid for their trouble.

Annie Sample, a colored girl, testified that on Sunday morning, October 27, 1878, she went through Bieceker-st. from Greene-st. to take home some clothes. Passing the bank, about 7 o'clock, on the north side of the street, she say a man come out of the bank to tell the millman.

the bank, about 7 o'clock, on the north side of the stress she saw a man come out of the bank to tell the milkman that no milk was wanted, as the faunty were in the country. She was close to the man, whom she identified as John Hope, the prisoner at the bar. Sae could not identify the milkman, who was in court, nor tell the appearance of his horse and wagon.

Two suits in foreclosure brought by the Union Dime Savings Institution of this city against Elizabeth D. Brevoort and James Carson Brevoort have just been tried in the Kings County Supreme Court. The defendants are well-known property-owners in Brooklyn. The amount claimed, with interest, is \$36. 308. The defendants' answer shows that the mortgages

were made to H. A. Weed and by him assigned to the plaintiff, and it is alleged that the transaction was dependent. The same kind of farming that succeeds in Iowa and Kansas will succeed here—raising a variety of crops and keeping cattle, sheep and hogs. Cotton-planting alone is not profitable, and no Northern man should attempt it, save on a small scale is connection with other crops.

A WORD OF ADVICE TO NORTHERN SETTLERS.

For Northern people who design looking at Northern Texas with a view to settling, a good pian would

ATTITUDE OF DEMOCRATIC LEADERS. A LETTER FROM BLANTON DUNCAN-THE TIME COME FOR THE COOLER AND BETTER CITIZENS OF THE SOUTH TO UNITE AGAINST TPSIR IN-SANK GUIDES.

To the Easter of The Tribune. SIR: The intentions of parties crop out ecasionally. The tone of The Louisville Courier-Journal is becoming more violent editorially, and has very significant articles published from time to time. As this paper purports to be the representative of Southern sentiments especially, the significance of its publications is greater in strength and influence. A few days since the Washington programme was uttered. I

quote therefrom : quote therefrom:

The only safe check on bad men is fear of resistance or punishment. If Mr. Hayes and his associates in Congress had known that the Democrats would fight rather than be imposed on, there would now be a Democratic President in the White House.

The intimation thrown out here is that Democrats

must get ready to "fight" their way into power hereafter. And that the Army must be gotien rid of, in order to give free play to the muscular superiority of any set of rufflans in carrying elections; and that combinations can be made for violence in any of the States, where it is necessary for Democratic rule to be enforced by brutality. This idea is not concealed, as you will find the avowal made in The Courier-Journal:

HOW TO BLOCK THE GAME.

If, therefore, the Republicans attempt to use troops to control the elections of 1880, they should be met by force. The time has gone by when any such Army as the present can prevent the South from going Democratic solully, if there be any show of electing a Democratic solully, if there be any show of electing a Democratic solully, if there be any show of electing a Democratic solully, in example, and the gual firmness, they need not fear the presence of troops, or of Deputy Marshals and Supervisors. Of course this means business. They must be ready to resist and punish any attempt to deprive them of their rights on election day. They cannot expect to have their rights unless they are ready to fight for them, and to make, if need be, the greatest sacrifices men can make to secure them.

It is better and safer for the Northern Democrats to trust to their own strong arms for justice on election day. The wise policy is to make every rational appeal to the public judgment and conscience, and thus to secure and hold the votes in the Northern States necessary for a victory this and next year, taking care, by wase preparation, to be able to poli all our votes, and have them honestly counted. This wise preparation ought to include military preparation. HOW TO BLOCK THE GAME. iude military preparation.

The Courier-Journal, in addition to its advanced violent position, as claiming to represent Southern sentiment, is also the embodiment of Tildenism, and ecognized to speak by authority for the late Presidential candidate. Such arguments and avowals would not find a place in its columns unless they were backed and entertained by many of the chief leaders. And coupled with the double-leaded and italicised editorial of a subsequent date, that the Democrats intend to elect the next President and to inaugurate him too, the matter

assumes an importance which cannot be ignored.

As you are perfectly aware, I was a staunch Confederate, and never have affiliated in the slightest degree with the Republican party, against which to-day I am still an opponent. Yet my convictions teach me, as they do hundreds of thousands throughout the South, that if our Union is to be Mexicanised by an appeal to battle in every recurring election, it is time for the people to stamp out irrevocably the organization and the leaders who suggest such abhorrent doctrines.

The South, more than any other section, needs peace and quiet to restore her prosperity, and to bring comfort to her citizens, instead of past petury and poverty There is one "if" in all this programme of violence knock out that prop, and the whole edifice tumbles in ruins to the ground. "If there be any show of electing a Democratic President in 1880." Southern men are unjustly judged by the acts of the representatives who, through force of party machinery, thrust themselves t the front. The time has come when the cooler and better citizens of the South must be united in an resistance. He was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct | to put down violence and restore justice. Already the citizens are showing their intention to mould the policy and the legislation of their States. Though that will

where, a fire a whispered conversation with Captain business houses. Doubtless there are hundreds of good citizens, too, who came to grow up with the country, and who stay away from the saloons, and spend their evening with their families, as good citizens, too, who came to grow up with the country, and who stay away from the saloons, and spend their evening with their families, as good citizens do in more stable communities.

The biggost thing architecturally and financially at Fort Worth is the court-house. There is a manna for building big court-house. There is a manna for building big court-house in Northern the success of his plans. It is believed that by this afternoon the net-work of evidence which in the size and costliness of their temples of justice. In lows or Kansas, if you see a fine building looming up in in the distance over the prairies it is surjet to be a public school-house; in Texas it is invariably a court-house. Probably the people in this State feel an impulse to assert in some tangible and impressive manner the majesty of their oft-insulted laws. I can account in no other way for their extravagance in the one matter of court-houses. The Fort Worth county capitol is an astonishing structure of novel design—a big tounda, summonted by a cupola, and four little wings stuck on like spokes to a hub. It cost \$50,000, but, although it is enly about two years old, the interior is in a shameful state of dirt and dilapidation. The plaster-has fallen off the ceiling of the sourt-rooms and litters the stars and the decimal and the policy and the legislation of the Republican of the Republican of the Republican of the Republican of the Violent Rynness and sent the was conitated the business of the violent states. Though and the present that by the beginning and foundation of the first gain by the same and his decise are consistent with the same and his decise and costiling the proper distribution of the republicant of the Republican of the Violent Laws and the little country of the Indian Pyrness and

CAPITAL IN AID TO COLONIZATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The project now being matured by the Catholic prelates of the West is a move in the right di-rection. Though not original with them, it is for the first time advancing to a practical stage at their hands. and, if promoted with that singleness of purpose pro-lessed by its distinguished patrons, cannot fail of sucress within the limits of their means. One hundred thousand dollars, however, is a very small capital for liscover. At the rate of \$100 per family, only 1,000 families can be assisted; at the rate of \$200, only 500. It is enough, however, for an experiment by persons who have never been practically engaged in colonization, and it may, under judicious management, produce results sufficiently convincing to callst fifty times that programme may be safely colarged so as to include a much more numerous class of settlers, both from Ireiand and from our overcrowded cities-namely, those who have little or nothing more than willing hands, and who have little or nething more than willing hands, and whose removal would be a far greater reifer for themselves and to the community they leave bedied. As it stands, the class proposed to be aided consists of families already possessed of some means of their own, say about \$300—not enough for a star; in the West as represented in Bishop Spatiening's address—yet amply sufficient for success in the Fedmont and upland regions of the nearest southern States. If there is a mistake in the plan of the reverend colonizers, it is probably in the location selected, which coutines their bounds to classes which need them the least, and could get along elsewhere without aid. Perhaps the nierarchy of other States more favorably situated for such enterprises may feel induce at open a competing held. Duta are not wanting from practical and successful experience in that the forest to open a competing field. Data are not wanting from practical and successful experience in that the to encourage them in a therough investigation of the subject. Meanwhile a similar project is being eigeorated at the mistace of capitalists of this and a neighboring city, and funderstand that an expert's report, techning with trustworthy tects and figures, and emoracing the minutest details of the "aid to laid ownership" plan will shortly appear in print for the benefit of all interested in the subject, without distinction or mith. The conclusions of this report will fully confirm the statement of Bishop Ireland, that, while pullanthrough may give tone to the project, it early recommends these fixed to capital as to the project, it entelly recommends itself to capital as a perfectly safe and profitable investment, a legitimate New-York, May 31, 1879.

THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Permit me in your columns, and briefly as possible, to place on record a warning to those memers of Congress who shall now persist in following a path that is already too deeply worn. Though your cor number of liberty-loving and law-abiding citizens of these United States who entertain the same feelings. The loyal people of this country recognize and maintain that our National legislators must not be placed under and unrestrained liberty in casting their ballots are essential requisites to the wisdom of our laws. They also recognize and maintain that certain qualified legis lative power is by the Constitution—the supreme law of the land—vested in the Executive; and they destand that he be as free from duress and accorded the same interty and freedom in deciding whether he shall vote for or against any proposed legislation as any member upon the floor of the House or Senate. The mass of people in this country are intelligent, and they have long since discovered that while the advocates of this obnations legislation happen to constitute a majority of both houses of Congress, they nevertheless constitute a minority of the constitutional legislative power of this Nation. The three votes of the House in its effort to pass the bills, notwithstanding the President's veto, clearly demonstrate this fact. The eves of the people are upon them; let them now beware that they do not again permit themselves to be take to the trust which the people have placed in them. Yourstruly, F.J.T. Cleveland, Osio, May 30, 1879. lative power is by the Constitution-the supreme law of

APPLAUSE FROM THE DOORKEEPERS. To the Editor of The Iribune.

Sin: To-day I was in the gallery of the

have heard. I was particularly struck by its effect on the doorkeeper in my vicinity. He must be one of Mr. McMahon's "fresh majority," as he clapped his hands at the "points," and rather led the audience. Waen also, the presiding efficer made the usual statement, "if such demonstrations continue," etc., the remark passed to the right and left of me: "He can" put us out." Now all this is a new feature to me, in the gallery of the

Washington, D. C., June 11, 1879.

FLOWERS IN THE MISSIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Many country contributors of flowers to our City Missions hardly realize how highly their sweet gifts are prized by the poor. The other day a pale-faced, ragged and barefooted little girl called at the Rivington Street Flower Mission and, with trembling voice and bay's dead and mamma says won't you please give her some flowers!" She got a large paper barful, and left, looking as happy as if she had gotten something that would bring the baby back to life again. Respectfully, New-York, June 10, 1879.

XLVIth CONGRESS-IST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. THE NEW LEGISLATIVE BILL THE BUTT OF MUCH WIT IN THE SENATE-IT PASSES, HOWEVER, FINALLY-A DULL DAY IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE......Washington, June 13, 1879. In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. WHYTE (Dem., Md.) the Senate took up and passed the bili to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate and contract for the conditional purchase of sile for a post office in Baltimore.

On motion of Mr. WITHERS (Dem., Va.) the Army Appropriation bill was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.
On motion of Mr. MAXEY (Dem., Tex.) the House

Supplemental Post Route bill was taken up, amended

Mr. ANTHONY (Rep., R. L), from the Committee on Printing, reported with amendment the joint resolution accepting from Professor Edward Fontaine, of Louisman, certain maps, drawings and explanations of the same, which was considered and possed.

On motion of Mr. BECK (Dem., Ky.) the Senate pro-

On motion of Mr. BECK (Dem., Kv.) the Secate proceeded to consider the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill as reported from the Committee on Appropriations, Mr. Beck explained the bill. Mr. WINDOM (Bep., Minn.) thought he could not vote for the bill as passed by the House. It was an incomprehensible affair, and it would be far better to pass the bill lately vetoest without the political clareses.

Mr. BECK explained that the bill and been passed in its present form by the House and accepted by the Senate Committee with a view to hastening action and permitting an early adopting the bill in order that the committee might have an opportunity to report the bill in the usual form.

be committee usual form.

Mr. HOUSTON (Dem., Als.) opposed the motion on account of the delay it would cause.

Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) supported Mr. Windom's motion. He could not understand way the bill which motion. seen agreed to twice by both houses during this on should not be passed again without the disputed

political clauses.

Mr. BAVIS (fe-m., W. Va.) opposed the motion.

Mr. BLAINE (ff. ps. Me.) supported it and severely criticised the form of the 6.0, saying, among other things, that as it came from the flouse it actually appropriated nothing at all, and the Senate Committee had to amend it by inserting the necessary appropriate the flowers of the f

Mr. ANTHONY hoped Mr. Beck's substitute would be

onsidered.

Mr. BECK explained that the committee had not re-orted on his succettate. He felt compelled to canal by he action of his committee, and would support the bill was then read for action on the committee

amendments.

When the first clause had been read, Mr. WINDOM asked Mr. Beck to inform him how much money that clause appropriated.

Mr. BECK said he he could tell how much the whole bill appropriated, namely, about \$15,900,000. It was hard to say what any one clause appropriated.

Mr. WINDOM said every clause of Mr. Beck's substitute showed jost what money was voted by it. He wanted to know if Mr. Beck could tell within four or five million dollars what this clause appropriated. [Langhler.] [Langhter,] Mr. Beca's reply and the discussion that followed was

Mr. Deca s a repetition of the previous decode.
Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) rose to a point of order, and usked in what parliamentary form he could offer an amendment to say of the clauses repealed or continued this clause A he objected to any of them. Mr. BECK thought this bill could be amended just like

Mr. Bleak thought
Mr. Bleak thought
Mr. Bleak the Clerk's deek. He could not fire a
blank shot in the air in the nope that it would strike
something in last year's bill.
Mr. Bleak flowing that year's bill could be read.
Mr. Bleak flowing that year's bill could be read.
Mr. Bleak flowing that year's bill could be read.
Mr. Bleak flowing that year's bill could be read.
The presiding officer (Mr. Garlland D. Dem., Ark.) remarked that he did not feel called upon to decide a hypotnetical case, and asked Mr. Blaine to state his

potnetical case, and assed Mr. Blaine to state his amendment.

Mr. Bl.AinE therefore effered an amendment to substitute "\$5,600" for "\$5,600" for "wagons for transporting behate mail."

There was considerable laughter and confusion. Nobody could find such a pravision in the bill, and Mr. Elame would only say that it came somewhere under the first cause.

Several Democratic Senstors protested against this method of what they considered obstruction.

After some further decode, Mr. Blaine withdrew his

for some further decade, Mr. Slaine withdrew his diment, and the reading of the bill was species by the property of the bill was species of the bill was species. appropriation for 1879.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) denounced what he called "Tark captions criticism of the bull." He would say that any unit with any legal actions who attempted to consider the bill," would be a plackage if he could not

others of more pronounced colors falls a haze of yellow tabletic like sea-foam. Dresses are easily remodelle this senson, and the discarded tight princesse dress forms a good foundation. Ingenious young ladles simply require good taste and indement, added to such anythe artiss as some pards of either plain or figured staffs and in ribbon, here, fringe, fresh buttons and crepe lisse rufts, to "build my" either of the described incesses at a triffing cost. "" tand what congress meant by it."
I haughter followed this remark, and good humovine place of the general irritation before manisted. Mr. ROLLINS (Rep., N. H.) submitted an amendment

Mr. ROLLINS (Rep., N. H.) submitted an amendment appropriating \$150,000 to pay judgments of the Court of Chains. B jected—jeas, 17; mays, 30.

Mr. BAHLEY (D. m., Tenn.) submitted an amendment appropriating \$15,000 for collecting statistics and compaing matter for annual and special reports, and editing and publishing creatures of information by the Bureau of Education. Adopted.

Mr. COCK-RELL (Dens., Mo.) submitted an amendment appropriating \$25,000 to enable the Commissioner of the General Land Office to settle claims by the States for swamp lands under the sets of 1855 and 1857. Raisel out on a point of order.

The bil was reported back to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were surreed to. satin ribbon, are, rime, resh battons and crepe has rule, to "build up" either of the described imported dresses at a triffing cost. The passion for small mantelets, capes and flohus is excessive. Among the recent designs are the black net capes, covered with pleated rows of black Breton lace. A great deal of jet is embroidered on cashmere capes and black batiste Marie Antennette fichus, which cross over the bosom and the lossest behind.

greed to.
Mr. BLAINE obtained the assurance from Mr. Beck that the bill contained nothing affecting disputed political prestions, saying that he could not find our himself what

all was then read a third time and passed withit a division.
Mr. WALLACE (Dom., Penn.) moved to take up the "Supplemental, (John, rend.) moved to take up the Mr. WHYTE (Den. M.) haved to proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. CONKLIN'S (Rep., N. Y.) moved to adjourn. Agrees to; and at 5:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House Mr. MORRISON (Dem., Ill.), from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a till authorizing an allowance for loss by leakage or easualty, of spirits withdrawn from distillery warehouses for exportation. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Mr. MORTON (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Fore go Affairs, reported a bill relative to ocean tele graphic communication. He stated that the bill provided for the free landing of ocean cables, and asserted that it would reduce the charges for telegraphic communication. It was a similar bill to that which had passed the House and the schale at previous sessions, though it had never passed both houses at the same session. Mr. COX (Dem., N. Y.) stated that the bill was a cen-Mr. COX (1960). A. I.) stated that the bin was a cen-in in intered-de to cut off all previous chass logislation, e bin which was passed allows any telegraph com-nytes sudject to the terms of such grants as have nere-lars been made by Congress for laying and maintainmr telegraph cables.
Mr. Glissos (Dem., La.), from the Committee on Ways

Mr. o'Hisso's (Deun., La.), from the Committee on Ways and Meane, reported a bill sufficilizing the saie of certain property in the Chy of New-York. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. [It authorizes the Secretary of the Trensury and the Postmaster-General to sell at public auction on or before April 1. 1880, the land and premises formerly occurred as the site of the post office in the Cay of New-York; provided that they shall not sell the same for a less sum than \$250,000; and that out of the proceeds of said sale they shall remburse to fall New-York Chamber of Commerce the sum of \$50,000.]

Mr. YOUNG (Dem., Tenn.), from the Committee on Public limitings and Grounds, reported a joint resolution for the completion of the foundation of the Washington monument. Passed. ngton monument. Passed.

Mr. RUSSELL (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on

Mr. RUSSELL (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report a resolution authorizing the sub-committee of that committee to sit during the recess for the purpose of inquiring into the commercial relations of the country.

Mr. WHITTHOENE (Dem., Tenn.) objected.

The pending business of the morning hour coming over from lest Friday was the bill granting to D. M. Cook an extension of his patent for evaporating and desiceating cane inter. This bill was opposed by Mr. ACKLEN (Dam., Lis.) and others who managed to have action upon it postponed by using up the morning hour with dilatory motions.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President transmitting the report of the Secretary of State relative to the steps taken by this Government to promote the establishment of an intersecanic canal across the op Affairs. House then, at 2:05 p. m., adjourned.

SHALL LOUISIANA PAY IN PULL,?

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.-Ex-Governor Warmoth addressed the Constitutional Convention to-day in opposition to repudiation. B. A. Forman followed in Sint: 10-day I was in the gallery of the support of the majority report. Mr. McCaffrey, of St. Senate during a portion of Senator Hill's speech. It was no page souls tasked as an the most, than others I debate will be continued to-morrow.

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST SUMMER STYLES. THE LOUIS XVI. REGIME-COSTUMES AND COLORS--PASSION FOR LACE AND SILK EMBROIDERY-NEW STYLES FOR TABLE DECORATION-SILVER-

The difficulties attending sheath-like classi-

PLATED WARE.

cal costumes topped by French bonnets and Mand Mul-ier hats are happily overcome by the more captivating charms of the Louis XVI, reign. The very latest dresses seen at a private exposition prove that colors are no longer to be matched in shade involving shade. but are placed together in dresses in the strongest pos sible contrast. A costume of combined jardinière foulard with a pearl ground covered all over with little gay flowers, in which there is a great deal of scarlet, is combined with a light blue satin-striped crape. The small pointed basque vest front of blue is very short on the hips, scarcely touching the waist line, the foulard basque descends at the back in a polonaise with full paniers on the hips edged with fine knife-pleating of the due crape; an elaborate scarf-drapery below is made of the two fabrics caught in places here and there by satin bows of the two colors; and a wide blue flounce bordered with a bias band of the foulard fin-ishes the edge of the skirt. The corsage is cut square and finished with a pleating which gradually assumes the shape of a ruff as it reaches the back of the neck Another dress possessing the same shaped basque front, is made of cream-colored, gayly flowered satin-striped foulard and dead-leaf-colored gros-grain. The vest of fortiard is fastened with white pearl buttons inlaid with gold, and is cut square with a high ruff at the back; the basque is very short and there are full pleated paniers of foulard which are hidden at the back beneath a postillion of foulard and fan of gros-grain finished with a large cluster of ribbon bows of cream and dead-leaf-colored satin. On the overskirt, above the knees, is another set of foulard paniers and bows. The bottom of the skirt is completed by a wide flounce of alternate fans of foulard and gres-grain, The Pompadour front of the waist has a full pleating of Ereton lace, and is also filled in with a plenting of the same lace, while behind rises a ruff of the Breton lace. The elbow sleeves are edged with a wide frill of Breton and crépe lisse and long-looped satin bows of ribbon combining the two colors. Another very charming dress of tan-colored

gros-grain has a vest of light blue satin embroidered all over with little flossy silk pink rose buds, and finished at the two lower coints with a bosquet of pink and white roses. The out sleeves have blue satin embroidered cuffs. The skirt has three long plastrons of the blue satin, narrowing at the top, placed on the front, the slik being shirred between each plastron, which is finished at the end with embroidered bouquets similar to those on the A wide-side pleating surrounds the skirt on the edge. and the full train is edged with fine knife-pleatings and clusters of narrow side-pleats. Several other pretty dresses made picturesque with yards of Breton lace and bright ribbons, are trimmed with the double set of puniers, the first arranged just at the waist line over the hips, and the second being made by the open pelonaise being caught together above the knees and drawn away again in a succession of full pleats, which are added to the drapery of the upper paniers and fall in graceful folds to the edge of the skirt. Black grenadines in open lace-work, damassé, striped with velvet and moiré, black Pékins and black batiste, are all made in the most complicated manner and combined with jet embroidery, fringes, satin and silk. A handsome plain black grenadine has a large basque made short and pointed in front with a vest of striped velvet and damassé grenadine. The back is cut square and rather short, and is edged with a deep trimming of fine cu silk and tasselled fringe and pleating of Chantilly lace; the back drapery is a mixture of the plain and striped grenadine falling to the edge of the short skirt, which has a trimming of knife-pienting. The overskirt opens in front, curtain drapery fashion, over the front bro of the siriped fabric, and is drawn back in folds to be eaught together some distance below the waist and again at the knee. The sleeves and corsage have a rail trimming of jet embroidery and Chantilly lace. The combination of plain and figured materials is a fact established as firmly as are the short dresses for the street. Fashion is inexamble on these two important points. Some lately imported French dresses disclose the panter waist. This is less elaborate than some of the other styles. There are three very long basques, one for each side and the third in the centre; all these are made long enough to admit of being shirred at the sides so as to form full paniers. Among some of the popular combinations of colors are dusky olive and pomegranate pink, garnet and salinon, pistasche and old gold, pale gray and Jacqueminot-rose color. Some beautiful Marie Automette dresses in pink and blue foulard are as delicate as images of Dresden china. A toilet prepared for a watering place has a cream-colored Japan foulard number overskint, gathered up full over the hips into a flounced sash behind; the underskint of violet satin is perfectly plain, without triuming. The foulard basque opens over a long satin vest exquisitely embroidered with floss silk in clusters of small white disses; the cuffs and collar correspond, with fulls added of crone lisse and Breton base. Soft materials, such as foulards, bustings, grenadines and Summer slike, have the paniers stiffened with critonline or paper cambric.

A white exquisitely fine organdy is made in a very graceful style. The basque is trimmed with lands of lardinière organdy in dark warm tints, and there are four graduated flounces similarly trimmed on the long trained skirt; the basque and flounces are also edged at the sides so as to form full paniers. Among some of ort; the basque and flounces are also edged an lace, and dotted about the dress and on the with Breton tace, and dotted about the dress and on the elbow sleeves are clusters of satin ribbon, garnet, cream-colored and clive. There are some exquisite stik crape dresses of polest blue, faint pink and pearl-color, em-proidered on the edges of the basque, on cards, vests and collars with deleane hitle blessoms in pretty floss stiks of correspondingly pole time. These are trimined with soft plearings of Breton lace and crape lase; over others of more pronounced colors falls a haze of yellow-ables like sea found. Dresses are easily remodula-

Antenetic fichits, which cross over the besom and the lossely behind.

In no uranch of decerative art is there greater improvement than in that connected with the service of the table. Absence of body only has been the greatest defect in moders pottery; now there is no longer a chill uniformity and dead white surface. A fish set of Hariland's linest pottery is exquisitely decorated with the most deheate printings of marine plants, shells, turties, fish, and sea-weed tangled about is graceful teneris. portions of the first and paces when receive the asin of saind are quite plain, while the artistic decoration is applied to the rims and sides. The dish has a deep centre, gradually riving into long glit-edged vointes. The sauce-boat is oval simped. A set of Haviland asparagus plates is decorated with bunches of tied asparagus, and a few stray stalks lying carclessiy on the edge of a plate with some green leaves. A teased of Royal Dresden is of a most exquisite sort; the cups of white percelain are lined with different colors, such as rose, pale lavender, violet, delicate blue, cream, water green, emerald green and fleat-color, the times gleanoung with a mellow light through the translacent white of the cups. On the outside edges there is a fine glit floral eccuration. There is a set of after-dinner coffee cups to correspond. Some saind sets have a delicious jungto of greenery painted on white grounds in the way of grasses, water rusines, pond libes, water crosses, reeds, and a butterfly or and. Some beautiful compotes eoffee cups to correspond. Some saina sets have a deficione junaie of greenery painted on white grounds in the
way of grasses, water rusines, pond libes, water crosses,
reeds, and a butterfly or bird. Some beautiful compotes
and plates for fruits of Copeland's pottery have high
standards, and are decorated with all manner of large
foreign leaves, streaked with crisson and amber on the
green. A Havinand dinner-set of purest white shows
each article differing in decoration; a set for game accompanies this with woodland scenes and wild birds on
the wing. Pitchers of low-toned colors take the flat
Pilirim bottle shape, and are decorated with sprays of
flowers and birds. Large jars of fatence from Linnege
for lamps have a receiver of metal attached, with chimney and engraved glass globe. These can be used for
mantel and cabinet ornaments by simply taking off the
receiver. Others are seen in the cruekle viscos of Japan,
and the majolica of France and England, beautifully
incquered and in painted porcelain and deep green, mottied brown and gray fatence. Among silver neveltice is
a set of lee pitchers, goblets, and salver highly busnished with Eastern decorations in finest chasing; the
mirror-like salver has its centre covered with plate glass
for preservation. The pitcher is lined with porcelain on
iron; price \$37 for the set, which is gold lined. A large
silver citars box has two large compartments; and a
small one in the centre, which holds a damp sponge.
There is a serve connecting the compartment; cost, \$10.
Massers, A. T. Stewart & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Davis Collaunore & Co., and the Meriden Company will
please accept thanks for altention. Davis Collamore & Co., and the Meriden Company will please accept thanks for attention.

SALE OF RARE COINS.

The sale of a large collection of coins and medals, principally the property of an amateur collecor, was begun yesterday afternoon at Bangs & Co's., in Broadway. Some 600 lots were disposed of at fair prices. Buyers were present from Boston, Patlaelphia and other neighboring cities, and the bidding was moderately brisk. The interest seemed to attach to rare American, Colonial, or English and Scotch coins and medals, rather than to those of more ancient origin, A medal of the time of George L. 1718, Spain off the Sicillian shores," brought \$3.50; Inauguration metal of William Charles Henry, Prince of Orange, and Anne of England, 1737, \$4.50; brouze medal of Dr. Jonner, Inventor of meetiation for small-pox, \$4.00; for a United States cent of 1739, \$9.50 was paid. St. 00; for a United States cent of 1709, \$0.50 was paid. It was said that at a previous sale this particular coin brought \$18. Another coin of this denomination of 1804 brought \$6. Under the head of Colonial coins, a frame piece of the year 1751, brought \$1.2½. It was said to have cost the former owner \$16. Another frame piece sold for \$4.50, date 1755. A United States dime of 1803 sold for \$2.25; Under the head of English and Seatch silver coins, a crown piece of the time of Edward VI. 1522, brought \$4. A nail crown piece of the time of Cromwell, with a bust of the Protector, brought \$6. A crown piece of the Order of the Protector, brought \$6. A crown piece of the Imm of Lance of the Edward VI. 1522, brought \$6. A crown piece of the United States of the Protector, brought \$6. A crown piece of the Imm of Lance of the Edward VI. 1522, brought \$6. A crown piece of the United States of the Protector, brought \$6. A crown piece of the Imm of Lance of the Edward VI. 1522, brought \$6. A crown piece of the Imm of Lance of Lan

time of mary would, 1566, sold for \$4 10. A "Sword Dollar," James VI., 1569, \$3 60. The sale will be con-

THE COURTS.

A COMPLICATED DIVORCE CASE, FOUR SUITS BROUGHT BY A WIFE AGAINST HER

HUSBAND. Four suits by Mrs. Catherine Lachenmeyer against her husband, August Lachenmeyer, for divorce, on the ground of adultery, or for cruel and inhuman treatment, have been pending for several months; also one suit by the husband against the wife for divorce on the ground of adultery. The husband neglected to put in an answer to the last complaint until after the ordinary time had expired, and Judge Donobue then refused to allow him to answer, providing the wife would stipulate to drop the three former suits against her husband. To this she consented. When, however, the bu-band after ward discovered that his wife had been divorced from a former husband in Louisiana for adultery, he was permitted to set this up in answer.

Mrs. Lachenmeyer then sought to have this action discontinued, alleging that she had been deceived by her
counsel into bringing an action for absolute divorce
when she had only sought a partial divorce. Her petition was granted, but she was not released from her
stipulation. Yesterday Albert Day, her present counsel,
brought before Judge Pononne, in supreme Court, Chambers, a motion in one of her former actions for \$100
weekly alimony and a counsel fee of \$500. Che
alleged various acts of adultery by her husband
in Sullivan County and in Staten Island; that he was
living extravavantly and spending large sums of money
on disreputable women, and that the petitioner herself
was destitute and entirely supported by the charity of
friends. J. C. J. Langoein, the counsel for Mr. Lachemmeyer, argued that that the wife was precluded by
her former stipulation from making this application.
Judge Lawrence so decided, and denied the motion. Mrs. Lachenmeyer then sought to have this action dis-

INSURANCE ON TWEED'S LIFE.

The life of William M. Tweed was insured October 1,1868, for \$10,000 in the Kuickerbocker Life Insurance Company for the benefit of his daughters, Jenny S. Tweed and Mrs. Josep ine S. Douglas. The policy was a ten-year endowment policy; the father to have the benefit of it if living at the end of ten years, the daughters to receive the value if he died before that time. After the payment of three premiums the daughters were to be entitled to the repayment of the amount paid if they should desire it, the annual premium being \$1,180 90. The policy contained a condition that if the insured person crossed the seas without consent it would

ecome void. The daughters regularly paid the preminums until Oc-The daughters regularly paid the preminums until October, 1876. After the death of their father they seet
the insurance company in the Superior Court to compelit
to give them a pand-up policy for 88,000 under the agreements of the policy. The company argued in defence
that as Mr. Tweed left American shores for Spain on
September 26, 1876—four days before the eighth year
and expired—this brought the case within the exception
forbidding the insured crossing the seas without consent. Judge Freedman decided that the plaintiffs could
not recover. The General Term of the Superior Court
handed down a decision yesterday affirming this conclusion.

CIVIL NOTES.

Judge Choate yesterday handed down a deision in the matter of Archibald Barber and others, ankrupts, which is important as settling a long disputed point. Application was made by one of a committee chosen by the creditors to assist the trustee in the management of the estate for relief against the acion of the trustee in the allowance of alleged excessive counsel fees. It was contended that it was within the counsel fees. It was contended that it was within the power of the Court to correct such an error of judgment on the part of the committee. It was also claimed that the committee could only act by unanimous vote, and that, as one of them dissented from the allowance, the action was multified. Judge Choate holds that the amount to be paid counsel is within the discretion of the committee. He further says there is nothing in the statute indicating that the committee must be unanimous in all its directions to the trustee. The application is dealed.

William J. Best, receiver of the National Trust Company, yesterday filed in the County Clerk's Office his report for the nine months from July 1, 1878, to April 2, 1879. The receipts of cash realized from all sources are reported at \$227,316 62; the disbursements. \$153,825.02; balance on hand April 1, 1879, \$73,-491.60; assets of various kinds for which no money has yet been realized, \$398,111.76. John S. Lawrence and William A. Boyd are named as referees to report to the Supreme Court upon these statements.

Edward Steinmacher, a jeweller, of Boerumst., Brooklyn, has begun an action in the Kings County Supreme Court for an absolute divorce from his wife, Amelia B. Steinmacher. The plaintiff is twenty-three years of age, and the defendant is twenty. They were married December 9, 1876, and have one child.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, June 13.—In the Court of Appeals to-day
—present, the Hon. Sanford E. Church, C. J., and associatesthe following business was transacted:
No. 44.—Royal Avery, appellant, agt. The Town of Hope,
respondent. Argued by A. D. L. Baker for appellant, and
John M. Carroll for respondent.
No. 230.—Michael W. Shaw. appellant, agt. George E.
Cock. Treasurer etc. respondent. Argued by H. P. Marvin
for appellant and Joshna M. Van Cott for respondent.
The following is the Court of Appeals day calculater for Monday, June 16, 1879; Nos. 321, 320, 211, 213, 198, 199.

DECISIONS-JUNE 13.

Supreme Court-Chambers —By Judge Donoline,— In the matter of Pierson.—Order granted. Bullard act. Rice; the People, etc., agt. the National Trust Company.—Motion granted. The Electro-Silicon Company agt. Levy.—Motion denied. Baxter agt. Brake.—See memorandum. In the mat-ter of Stevenson.—James J. Phelia appointed. In the matter of Maxwell.—Motion granted; order will be signed when pre-matter fewler act. Commercial. Warchone Commany.—Af-

nould be denied.

By Judge Lawrence.—Davis agt. Bode.—Motion dismissed; thout costs; stay renewed. Oppenhelmer agt. Holland.—In a affidari of Van Loen o. of the newspapers is left out; it up bianks and have affidavite resworn. Concliv agt. Spil.—Unless the examination of Betsey Goldstein is processed.

ed to the peakulff. Carr art Stewart.—Motion to make answer more definite and certain. Dunn agt. Layden.—It uppearing that the exhibit has been delivered to the referred this motion is dismissed without costs. Lichtenstein agt. Lichtenstein,—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plantiff. In the anatter of Tomakins.—Order granted. Loob agt. Meyer, Nos. 1 and 2; Loeb agt. Benn, Nos. 1 and 2; Weber agt. Dodd.—Motions granted. Meisrson agt. Doddaty; Engs agt. Prinst. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank agt. McLeanghlin; i.a Parge agt. Daily; Mayer agt. Mayer, i.a Farge agt. Divident Prinse Pstinder. Van Brunt.—May agt. Foss et al.—The judgment roll must be presented.

Superior Court—General Torm—By Judges Sedgwick, speir and Freedman.—Loob and others agt. Heilman and others.—Defandant's exceptions should be overruied and judgment ordered for the plantiffs on the verdex with costa; opinion by Preedman.

By Judges sedgwick anatore company.—Per currian. Indiament adult Term. Solinger agt. Egenston.—Judgment afficed and in the costs, opinion by sedgwick of Lookes and Motion agt. Same agt. McDonado et al.—By the Court. The currier appealed from should be affirmed; the pisuniff by his suffaguant Donnell. Lawson & Co. No. 2 can obtain the relief he asks for if they are brength in as defendant in and the control control.—On which control contro